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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

TYLOSURUS ACUS IN NEW JERSEY.

A recent examination of the large examples of *Tylosurus* in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia discloses that all those I referred previously to *T. raphidoma* (Ranzani) are really the present species. Additional material recently examined also shows that *T. acus* (Lacépède) is the common large gar of our off-shore pounds in summer. Comparison was made with examples from Sea Isle City and Ocean City, N. J., with others from Nantucket, Mass., and Italy. *T. acus* is, therefore, an addition to our local fish-fauna. So far, *T. raphidoma* is known in our limits only from the late Dr. Bean's record of the young, as *T. gladius* in 1887 at Ocean City, N. J.

Of other New Jersey fishes Dr. R. E. Van Deussen reports the following at Atlantic City during mid-summer of the past season: *Carcharias taurus*, *Mustelus canis*, *Raja erinacea*, *R. eglanteria*, *Pomolobus mediocris*, *P. pseudoharengus*, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, *Conger conger* (largest 5ft.), *Fundulus majalis*, *Syngnathus fuscus*, *Caranx crysos*, *Selene vomer*, *Trachinotus carolinus* (12 adults), *Pomatomus saltatrix*, *Poronotus triacanthus*, *Roccus lineatus* (2), *Centropristis striatus*, *Orthopristis chrysopterus* (1 young), *Stenotomus chrysops*, *Lagodon rhomboides* (1), *Cynoscion regalis*, *Bairdiella chrysura*, *Leiosto-*

mus xanthurus, *Micropogon undulatus*, *Sciaenops ocellatus* (100 off Young's Pier in August), *Pogonias cromis*, *Tautoga onitis*, *Chaetodipterus faber* (9), *Balistes carolinensis* (2 adults), *Alutera schæpfi*, *Spheroides maculatus*, *Chilomycterus schoepfi*, *Prionotus carolinus*, *P. evolans strigatus*, *Leptecheneis naucrates*, *Paralichthys dentatus*, *Achirus fasciatus* and *Phycis regius* (20). A small *Trichiurus lepturus* was obtained at Young's Pier on September 5th. Mr. S. C. Castner secured a fine adult *Lagocephalus lævigatus* and 2 *Leptecheneis naucrates* at Cape May in August. *Lagocephalus lævigatus* (1½ lbs.) was angled off Fortescue, June 12th, and *Lophius piscatorius* (of about 50 lbs.) was caught in lower Delaware Bay.

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FOOD DISCRIMINATION IN GERRHONOTUS.

Some time ago silkworms were being used in large numbers in our laboratories, for experiment purposes. Many of these were feeding in open traps. One morning, I noticed a number of the large silk glands, characteristic of these insects, strewn over one of the tables. When this had happened several mornings in succession, I determined to make an all-night vigil, if necessary, to determine how the silkworms were being thus reduced in number and what was so discriminating as to discard the silk glands.

Consequently, one evening, I settled down to work in one corner of the laboratory behind a screen. Very shortly, scarcely hearing any noise, but feeling that something was under way on the silkworm tables, I quietly moved my position to see what was going on. And there I saw, what I had least expected, a large lizard—*Gerrhonotus*, quietly beginning to make away with a soft juicy silkworm.